

LOS ANGELES. PER WEEK, 20 CENTS. PER MONTH, 75 CENTS. A YEAR. LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. YESTERDAY: Maximum temperature, 77 deg.; minimum, 61 deg. Wind, S. by E., 3 to 5 m.p.h. north-west, velocity light; 5 p.m. west, velocity 13 m.p.h. At midnight the temperature was 63 deg.; cloudy. TODAY: At 8 a.m. the temperature was 62 deg.; cloudy. Forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy and warmer; light north-west wind. San Francisco and vicinity: Fair, with fog; light southerly, changing to brisk westerly, wind. [The complete weather report, including comparative temperatures, will be found on page 8.]

COLOMBIA RUNNING CLOSE TO BREAKERS.

Panama Canal May Be Built Despite Any Adverse Action.

After Conference With the President Senator Cullom Intimates That Should the Isthmus Revolt Its Government Will Be Recognized by United States—World's Need for Canal is Paramount.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

try wants to build that canal and build it now. It needs it for its own defense, and it is needed by the whole world. The treaty is blocked by a country that has been treated very badly, and there are very weighty considerations which make us feel that at all hazards, this great work should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Cullom's talk would indicate that if Colombia amends the treaty so that it is not acceptable to the United States, the subject may be treated in an entirely new way by the President in his message to Congress.

TREATY GAINING GROUND.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, today informed Acting Secretary of State Loomis that he had received mail advices from his agents at Bogota that the lower house of the Colombian Congress was an "avowed and open majority strongly in favor of ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty exactly as it stands; that the upper house which at first was almost overwhelmingly opposed to its ratification in its present form, now stood fully on third in favor of ratification without amendment."

NINE AMENDMENTS.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Bogota, Colombia says: "The Canal Treaty Committee has rendered a report accepting the Hay-Herran treaty with nine substantial amendments. Senators Perogotto and Joaquin Uribe of the committee voted for the rejection of the entire treaty."

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Marked Difference of Opinion as to Effect on Business of Minimum Rate Steamship Agreement.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There is a very marked difference of opinion between grain exporters and steamship agents over the effect of the agreement among the steamship lines, whereby cargoes will not be accepted below certain minimum rates. Grain men argue that the system is particularly disadvantageous to New York, because trade is conducted at New York in a manner different from other ports. On the other hand, the other hand, assert that the minimum rates are lowest figures at which they can carry merchandise without direct loss. In other words, the rate of 19d. per bushel for grain merely, they claim, covers actual cost of handling merchandise, and while it does not involve a loss it certainly contains no profit.

The steamship people also claim that the establishment of the minimum basis cannot be regarded as a restriction of trade, as in the event of any considerable demand for grain capacity, 19d. would not be accepted by any steamship whether in the conference or out of it. Therefore if there were any demand for room, the steamship lines are all able to compete for business. It is also explained by the steamship interests that the low rates for grain, which were formerly accepted in order to save the cost of ballast, are no longer necessary, owing to the introduction of ballast tanks in modern steamships.

The formation and policy of the steamship conference have effectively shut out competition in the grain shipping business, and instead of a stimulus to business, contained in modern merchandising methods the grain exporting business, as now conducted at New York, has gradually become purely mechanical. A minimum steamship rate has been established, and shippers are informed that it is so and so, and they may either send their grain at that rate, or not at all. It is true that the same minimum rate applies at all Atlantic ports, but out port railroad and steamship lines make a minimum for all practical purposes inoperative.

LIKE HORSE-LEBO'S TWO DAUGHTERS.

Extraordinary Effect of Great Pool in the Shipment Back to America of Cotton from England—Brown Calls for Twenty-five Thousand Bales.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] What was probably the largest individual bid for cotton ever recorded in the history of the New York Exchange was made today. W. P. Brown of New Orleans, the main figure in the pool that is believed to own practically all the spot option in the country at the present time, stood on the rim of the pit, and raising his voice above the din on the floor, offered to pay 12 1/2 cents for 25,000 bales of August cotton. This amount of cotton at 12 1/2 cents represents over \$3,125,000, and in view of the fact that he is already credited with having 150,000 or 200,000 bales, the offer attracted general attention.

According to able advices from Liverpool today steamships sailing today and tomorrow will bring 500 bales of cotton to this city. Cotton has been coming to New York from foreign ports for about two months now, 14,732 bales having been received from Liverpool, 115 bales from Havre, 768 bales from Genoa and 3309 bales from Bremen.

SCHWAB TO TURN TAILOR.

His Millions Back of Scheme to Monopolize That Line of Trade.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The latest thing in trusts is to be known as the "United Tailors." Charles M. Schwab's millions are behind the scheme, which will be launched in this city one week from today. The headquarters of the new concern will be at No. 8 Union Square. Five branch stores have already been leased in various parts of Manhattan, and the projectors say that within thirty days their stores will be in operation in large cities all over the country.

The United Tailors will have the same relation to the custom tailoring trade that the United Cigar Stores do to retail cigar and tobacco business.

The facts came out today when P. A. Schwab, uncle of the former steel trust president, and David J. Welch, for many years prominent in the woolen industry, began closing contracts on a mammoth scale.

It is intended to increase the number of stores in Greater New York to 100 as fast as property can be leased and equipped, and to extend the business as quickly as possible to every city in the Union of 25,000 or more inhabitants. In two years' time the trust expects to have a chain of stores that will give employment to half a million men. As soon as possible it will own its mills for the manufacture of cloth both here and abroad.

At present, it has contracted for the output of one million yards of cloth.

A great central school will be established in New York at which cutters, trimmers and salesmen will be taught, and then sent out through the country to branches where their services may be required.

The educational idea emanated from Schwab, who says that it is just as necessary to educate your own men in the tailoring business as it is to teach steel workers their trade.

RETAKING KRUSHEVO.

Turkish Troops Oust Insurgents and Fighting is Going on Outside of the Town—Skirmishes in Other Districts.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The imperial troops have occupied Krushevo, twenty-three miles north of Monastir, which was recently seized by the insurgents. A force of 4000 troops besieged the place, and bombarded it with artillery.

The fighting with the revolutionists is still proceeding outside the town. Consular advices from Monastir and Salonica indicate the belief that any overt movement in those towns on the part of the revolutionary committees will lead to a massacre of the Bulgarian inhabitants by the Muslims.

The fighting continues at Monastir, where the shops are closed.

A settlement of the indemnity for the murder of M. Rostkowski, the Russian Consul at Monastir, is imminent. The government's offer of \$50,000 to the widow appears to be satisfactory to Russia.

Dispatches received by the Porte give particulars of a number of encounters with insurgents. The latter attacked the village of Gumeje, throwing bombs in it, but official dispatches say they were repulsed. The foreign representatives have demanded of the Porte protection for the consuls and foreign residents at Monastir. The Grand Vizier has promised effective measures of protection.

The Muslims in the disturbed area are persistently demanding arms and ammunition to protect themselves against the Christians. This is considered a dangerous factor in the situation.

HALIM EXECUTED.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—A court-martial held at Monastir yesterday condemned the gendarme, Halim, to death for the murder of M. Rostkowski, the Russian Consul at Monastir. The sentence was immediately carried out. Another gendarme was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

SALONICA, Aug. 14.—A railway bridge across the Vardar, between Florina and Kozani, was blown up at midnight. It appears that the outbreak at the village of Gumeje reported today was a flaccid, the bombs proving ineffectual. The 150 villagers were relieved by a Turkish battalion from Salonica, which stopped at Gumeje. A revolutionary band numbering 1500 has appeared in the Csernakka district.

BULGARIAN DIPLOMACY.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]

SOFIA, Aug. 14.—The Bulgarian government is preparing a memorandum to the powers, giving statistics of the acts of oppression by the Turkish officials in Macedonia since the institution of the reform programme three months ago, and other evidence in support of Bulgaria's belief in the hopelessness of expecting any good result from the Russo-Austrian reform plan.

KNIVES OUT FOR WOOD.

Foraker May Lead the Fight.

Majority of the Senate Military Committee Said to Oppose Wood's Advancement.

Senior Senator from Ohio Opposed the Last Promotion of President's Friend.

Corbin Expected to Dominate General Staff—Order Issued by Root.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Since the announcement was made that Gen. Wood would be promoted to the grade of major-general in the United States Army, there has been much comment upon the action of the President. It has been freely predicted that the confirmation of Gen. Wood's advancement will meet with opposition in the Senate, but the question has been what Republican Senator will lead the opposition to confirmation. Tonight in Washington there is a rumor to the effect that Senator Foraker of Ohio will be the man.

The President's promotion of Gen. Wood will be referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the Republican members of which are Hawley, Proctor, Warren, Quarles, Scott, Foraker and Aldrich. Foraker is really the chairman, as Hawley is sick. He never approved Gen. Wood or his manner in which he has made such rapid strides in advancement in the army. Scott's is Hanna's ally, and there is a bitter feeling between Hanna and Wood, because Wood did not treat R. G. Rathbone to suit Hanna's taste. Of course Aldrich does not like Wood, because they never did agree, but it is said he may keep close to the President. Senator Foraker opposed in the Senate the last advancement of Wood in behalf of his friend, Gen. Wade, ever whose head Wood was injured. Foraker has let up on his fight for Wade when it was promised he would be given a suitable assignment in the Philippines, but he hardly expected at that time that within a dozen years Gen. Wood would be at the head of the United States Army.

The Democratic end of the committee consists of Bacon of Tennessee, Cochran of Missouri and Pettus of Alabama. Every one of them believes in advancement by seniority, and they are likely to oppose Wood.

CORBIN'S STAR SUPREME.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Secretary Root will see the realization of his cherished plan for the army at noon tomorrow, when the law creating the General Staff goes into effect. Lieut.-Gen. Young will give up the title "general commanding the army" for that of "chief of staff." Hereafter all army orders will be issued "By order of the Secretary of War" instead of "By order of lieutenant-general commanding."

The assignment of Gen. Corbin to be assistant to the chief of staff means that that officer will soon be again in the duties of the active military general of the War Department, in which position he was recently displaced by Brig.-Gen. Carter through the friendship of Root. The influence of Gen. Carter with Root, which was supreme for a time, is waning fast. There is now no doubt that Gen. Carter will soon cease to be a factor in army affairs. Gen. Young will retire in January, and it is not expected that he will take a very deep interest in affairs for the few months that he will be chief of staff. With Gen. Carter's loss of power this will again make Gen. Corbin the active head of the War Department. He will continue to hold the title of adjutant-general for the present, but all the duties of the office will be performed by Col. Hall.

GENERAL STAFF'S DUTIES.

SECRETARY ROOT'S ORDER.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Secretary Root will promulgate an order affecting the duties of the general staff of the army, which, under the new law, goes into effect August 15. On the selection and duty of the chief of the staff, the Secretary says:

"Under the act of February 14, 1902, the command of the army of the United States rests with the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, the President. The President will place the parts of the army and separate armies wherever constituted under his command, subordinate to his general command; and in case of exigency, according to him to require it, he may place the whole army under a single commander, subordinate to him, but in time of peace and under ordinary conditions the administration and the control of the army are effected without any second in command."

"The President's command is exercised through the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff. The Secretary of War is charged with carrying out the policies of the President in military affairs. He directly represents the President, and is bound always to act in conformity to the President's instructions. Under the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court, his acts are the President's acts, and his directions are the President's directions."

THEATERS.

With Dates of Events.

THEATRE—Modern Vaudeville—Tonight—MAYNARD.

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"TOMMYROT" BLATHERSKITE.

Union Printers' Guff About "Downing The Times."

Typographical Convention Hears a Statement of Facts.

Hay Admits Work Among Los Angeles Advertisers Has Not Been Successful.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] With much oratory and trumpet-blowing, the International Typographical Union at its convention today asserted its members' right to go on strike to fight the Los Angeles Times.

This fighting fund will be placed at the disposal of the union in Los Angeles. Here is the wording of the resolution adopted today:

"Resolved, that the proposition for an assessment of 5 cents per member for a period of one year be submitted to a special referendum, one month after the other proposition from this convention, this money to be paid to the secretary and treasurer of the I.T.U., and to be used in assisting Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, to unionize the Los Angeles Times."

"Resolved, that in case proposition No. 3 fails of adoption by referendum vote, the Executive Council shall submit to a referendum vote within one month a proposition for an assessment of 5 cents per capita per month for one year, the money to be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U., and by him paid to the Los Angeles Strike Committee, as they may require it."

It was after 2 o'clock in the afternoon session when President Lynch called for the vote on the Los Angeles Times controversy. The committee's report declared the days of the Times were numbered; applauded the efficiency of the union in Los Angeles in the conduct of the case, and presented a resolution calling for a vote by referendum on the proposition of 5 cents a month per capita tax to be levied for one year.

Delegate Hay of Los Angeles was on the stage at the time. Before the motion to pass upon the committee's report was made, President Lynch asked that Delegate Hay be heard upon the proposition. Armed with notebook, paper pad and a telegram and a clipping from the Washington Star, which contained the Times' statement of facts in the case, Hay stepped to the rostrum. He told the delegates that he was putting up a "terribly vigorous fight" that the unions had worked hard among outside advertisers; that they had failed to come up to expectations in Los Angeles; that the reasons why this failure in that city had helped were numerous, but that with the help of the I.T.U. they hoped to win.

The telegram Hay had was to Mr. Driscoll, representative of the American Publishers' Association, from Manager Chandler of the Times, requesting Driscoll to call the attention of the members of the convention to the statement of Gen. Otis in the Washington Star. Hay then read the notice in full. When he had concluded, he said that to a great extent it was "false," although in some parts true. Then he attempted to prove the statement false in respect to the circulation given for a certain month. He compared the figures with the statements in the circulation book, which showed a discrepancy of 8000. The rest of the matter—and of all of it this was the most important—he failed to touch upon. Then he launched into a tale of the struggle. It had only begun in earnest a year ago, although the Times and the union had not been on speaking terms for thirteen years.

In their work on those outside of the city of Los Angeles who had advertised in the Times, they had been most "persuasive." He said the work among the local advertisers had not been so successful as they had hoped or desired. He laid the blame for this, not at the door of the labor union, but to the body of employers of Los Angeles, who have a union, too. This union of employers stood pledged, he said, to stand by the Times to the last issue. He intimated that they were standing pretty closely and firmly.

Then he forgot the Times for a while and told of a "bad, cruel labor-hating man," the prime mover in the Employers' Union, who ran a large department store—a man by the name of Hamburger—who was an advertiser in the Times. This employer, he said, had of late closed his store at noon Saturdays, not for the purpose of giving his employees a holiday, but because the laboring masses which went shopping Saturday afternoon and Saturday night and boycotted him. He intimated that their plan of campaign was to drive Mr. Hamburger out of business, and then the Times would surrender and meekly allow itself to be unionized. Hamburger's store, he said, was the key to the situation.

Then Hay told how canvassers were going throughout the city, requesting people to boycott the store. One out of every three seen, and rate is 120 a day, agreed to pass by without making purchase in the Los Angeles department store. The Times, he said, is playing the same kind of game, and had solicitors not only in the city, but throughout the surrounding country, and they of course would a great deal of the union's work.

The great obstacle excepting Hamburger's is the Employers' Union, said Hay. They completely dominate the police force, and the police make a demonstration. The members, he declared, were loath to engage in anything which was sure to result in either a beating by the police or arrest. He said that both himself and Delegate Penness had been assaulted many times within the past year.

Delegate Hay next made the announcement that Gen. Otis was a candidate for Secretary of War, which rumor had it was soon to be vacated.

"We learned this three weeks ago,"

he said, "and immediately had circulated petitions which, when forwarded to President Roosevelt, had the names of 11,000 labor voters protesting against such change. To offset this, the Employers' Union adopted resolutions commending Gen. Otis to the good graces of the President, and had the fact and date of the resolutions sent all over the country on the Associated Press wire."

The vital point, he declared, coming back to the original subject, is with the boycott against the store. The store then received a black eye for using part of its space contracted for advertising purposes in Los Angeles papers by printing "bad" things about labor union. The speaker threw bouquets at the convention of the Women's Auxiliary and foreign advertisers who had withdrawn their space. He censured the George F. Best Piano Company of Chicago, which had answered in a disrespectful manner their request that its advertisement be withdrawn, and to show its contempt for labor, had increased its advertising space.

WHERE HE DIDN'T STRIVE. "I am not striving," he continued, "to create the impression that the Times is tottering and about to fall. We have a hard fight. We understand it, and we want you to understand it. The Times has had every implement of war. The pendulum has swung as far for Gen. Otis as it can. It is about to come back—it's bound to come back!"

Hay asked the support of the delegates, and said that the fight would be kept up. He was positive the fight would be won. As the delegates had nothing else to do, they applauded. Then came the cyclone of the Delegate Penness. He talked with a forthright voice. He blamed it to the fact that he had served as "king rooster" at a ball game yesterday. From the time he had been told by the delegates, he was confident the fight would be won. He said he was not there to "represent things, but to make a fair and impartial statement of facts. Later on he said he could not help it if he was somewhat bitter, the fact that the international union had opened up its coffers to the fighters filled him with hope.

"We saw two daylight through dark clouds," he said, and this bit of touching eloquence might have made him known as a "silver-tongued" orator, if his voice had not slipped several spaces downward and ended in a awful cackle. Having said that the union in Los Angeles would never abdicate in defeat, he threw bouquets right and left at the "good fellows" at home, who go down in their pockets for \$5 to \$8 a month for members of the international union. What he wants the Times to do, he said, is to fight "fair."

Then he told a hair-raising story how he had been called away to San Francisco for some important matter. He came to his home and on pretext of being a labor friend had gained admittance to his parlor and told his wife that he had been arrested by two detectives and was in reality on his way to the penitentiary, and not in San Francisco, as he had told her. Then Penness attacked Gen. Otis's military record in a way that made some good old warriors in the convention look mighty mad. He attacked the Times Washington correspondent for printing stories about the convention, and raved until everybody was out of patience. Thereafter the resolution was adopted, and the agitator's case closed for the present.

TO ORGANIZE WRITERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The I.T.U. Convention adopted the new trade agreement of the I.T.U., the International Pressmen's Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The proposal to appoint a committee to confer with the Associated Press representatives and request them to become members of the I.T.U. was unfavorably reported, and the report was adopted. The convention adopted the proposal to organize newspaper writers, and authorized the expenditure of the necessary funds therefor. The death benefit was increased to \$70.

The Women's Auxiliary took up the fight of the I.T.U. against the Los Angeles Times, and after much discussion decided to ask the local board of censors to withdraw their patronage.

After voting to hold the next annual meeting in St. Louis in 1937, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. F. L. Kennedy, Omaha; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Dunning, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Miss Laura Gorn, Don, Washington.

STATEMENT OF THE TIMES.

(Copy.) [Following is the statement referred to in the Washington dispatches, which was read before the convention of the I.T.U. at its session yesterday. It appears that Walking Gate Hay was cruelly called upon to do the reading, which he doubtless did with ill grace and many signs of unwillingness; and later the delegates attempted, if his desperation, to attack the accuracy of the circulation figures quoted. He stoutly refused; the figures, as given from the records, are correct. All the circulation statements of the Times are sworn to, and cannot be successfully impeached.—Ed. Times.]

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Aug. 1, 1936. [Resolving inquires, Gen. Otis, manager of the Los Angeles Times, has given to a citizen of Washington following facts concerning business conditions in that establishment:

"First of all, the Times is by choice a 'Fraternity' office, not a 'union' office."

"Second, the rates paid to its skilled and unskilled workmen are steadily higher than the rates paid for like services in rival 'union' newspaper offices, either local or distant. For fiscal year 1935 the average earnings of all linotype operators reached \$5.07 per day of seven hours."

"Third, no complaints from workmen as to wages, hours or treatment. All competent, contented, loyal; no strikes or boycotts; no labor 'Fraternity.' All refuse to join the Typographical Union, and we don't ask them to join. Our former 'union' force quit their good places thirteen years ago; they were not locked out, but walked out without any adequate reason. They no longer have any voice upon the establishment; we owe them nothing, and no longer require their services. In brief, the 'union' body has, under the law, nothing whatever to do with the Times, its business or its management."

"Fourth, we have no vacancies, and if we had, there is no constitution or law forbidding us to employ non-union printers. We are clearly within our rights, conducting our business lawfully in our own way and refusing to yield to threats, boycotting or coercion of any sort. We stand for liberty, law and industrial freedom. We have no intention of surrendering and no occasion in conference. The people have sustained the Times nobly, and it was never before in so good a position, financially, as it is at this moment. Here are the proofs:

"Average circulation for August, 1935, (the month of the original strike), 67,125; increase, 25,000. Circulation for the first seven months of 1936 (daily average), 30,806; circulation for corresponding seven months of 1935 (daily average), 36,177; daily average increase, 5,372."

"Advertising for first seven months of 1935, 15,466 columns; for corresponding seven months of 1936, 15,900 columns; average gain for each of the seven months, 439 columns, showing an average gain for each day of over 24 pages."

"Amount paid for labor and salaries in twelve months of the preceding fiscal year, \$119,346.83; in nine months of the current fiscal year, nearly \$170,000; (exact figures, \$162,151.96.)"

"Net profits for the last preceding fiscal year, \$112,924.33; net profits for nine months of the current fiscal year, over \$142,000; (exact figures, \$142,128.)"

"Why should we yield to the impotent assertions of an enemy who has no right, either in law or morals, to interfere with our business?"

(Signed) "H. G. OTIS.

"President and General Manager."

EXPLANATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

(Not transmitted with foregoing statement.)

1. In reference to the item of \$119,346.83, paid for labor and salaries in the preceding fiscal year, it should be properly explained that these figures do not by any means represent an aggregate sum paid for labor and salaries, but only the labor pay roll, and there should be added the sum of about \$150,000 paid in the preceding fiscal year for the salaries of a large number of men and boys who deliver the Times.

2. As has been demonstrated, by actual comparisons and precise measurements of the respective amounts of advertising placed in the Los Angeles Times, by the Los Angeles daily newspapers throughout the entire country, to the number of at least 20, that the Times regularly receives a larger quantity of advertising than any daily journal in the United States, barring none.

3. During the entire period of the long, groundless, and foolish labor war against the Los Angeles Times, the business of the Times has not only been maintained, but has been expanded in a larger, more expansive, more widely-circulated daily newspaper than any other in existence published in a city of the same population and with like environment.

4. We have in the present year, under way, and in contemplation, important additions to our plant, including new machinery, equipment, etc., that will cost an aggregate of more than \$100,000, and all will be paid out of the earnings of the establishment.

LABORERS ENDORSE HEART.

DENVER (Colo.) Aug. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The National Labor Relations Board today issued a decision today after a spirited debate, in which it ordered the Los Angeles Times to pay back wages to its employees, who had been fired for refusing to work for the newspaper.

After the vote had been taken the board ordered the Times to pay back wages to its employees, who had been fired for refusing to work for the newspaper.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.) Aug. 14.—The Strike Committee today issued a reply to the mine owners' manifesto, which declared the intention to reopen their mines and asked the union men to return to work. The reply characterizes the mine owners' announcement as a "big bluff."

JETT AND WHITE ARE FOUND GUILTY.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE IS THE PATE METED OUT.

Motion for New Trial Filed by Defendants' Attorneys—Long Deliberation of Jury Caused by Difference of Opinion as to the Penalty.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

CENTINELA (Ky.) Aug. 14.—The jury today returned a verdict in the case of Thomas White, charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum at Jackson, Ky., returned a verdict of guilty today, and fixed the punishment of each at life imprisonment. The verdict was returned in a time when there was few persons in the courtroom. Jett received the verdict with indifference and coolness. White, who had apparently been under a severe strain during the trial, rushed up his eyes filled with tears. Attorney Golden, for the defense, stated that a motion for a new trial would be made as soon as possible. If the motion is overruled by the court, the jury will then go to the Court of Appeals.

The only question which caused delay in reaching a verdict was that of punishment, death or life imprisonment. The verdict, on the whole, is regarded as a victory for the defense, as the prosecution asked the middle ground be taken, and that the men either go acquitted or be hanged.

The attorneys for the defense were absent when the jury came into court, and Judge Osborne sent for them. The court asked them if they had anything to say after the verdict was read. Attorney Blanton and Golden for the defense said they had not. The judge then said he would adjourn court until 1:30 p.m. to allow the attorneys to be present.

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PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Rather, Tame Ending of a Notable Session.

Speculators in a Fog Over the Political Future.

Chamberlain's Opponents and His Allies Will Prepare Early For Struggle.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.—[By Cable.] Both houses of Parliament assembled today to wind up the business of the session. In the House of Commons several questions were asked relating to matters of international interest. Premier Chamberlain, in a general reply, said there had been an unexpected delay in the Venezuelan question, which, however, was not due to the reading of the King's speech. Great Britain or Germany, who had taken the lead in the matter, but to the fact that France and Spain objected to the use of the English language by the tribunal. The question had been left to the tribunal itself to decide. He believed that the court, whose members he had been requested to nominate, would meet on the date originally fixed.

Regarding the complaints that the government was showing a lack of sympathy for Macedonia, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that one of the deepest sources of mischief was the dissemination of the lies of the Communists. It was not the Tories alone, but the Labour Party, who were responsible for the miserable conditions. He would be fully justified in his criticism of the government's policy, but he would not be so far from the truth as to say that the government was still of the opinion that the best policy was to support the King's speech.

Dealing with the protests against the house on the fiscal controversy, the Premier said he thought there was no necessity for undue hurry in discussing the matter. The House of Commons would not be in session until the present Parliament. With a final fling from Winston Churchill, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court today handed down an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Foraker act, which provides a new revenue tax on merchandise brought into the United States from Porto Rico, after the late and ceased to be a foreign country. Today's decision sustained a demurrer interposed by the United States in an action commenced against it by the firm of Lescage & Co., of New York.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Lemons were sold at the auction sale today. A decline from 13 1/2 to 25 cents per box was noted below the range at previous sale on both 300s and 300s. The demand for a whole is light from the United States, and all will be paid out of the earnings of the establishment.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.) Aug. 14.—The Strike Committee today issued a reply to the mine owners' manifesto, which declared the intention to reopen their mines and asked the union men to return to work. The reply characterizes the mine owners' announcement as a "big bluff."

JETT AND WHITE ARE FOUND GUILTY.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE IS THE PATE METED OUT.

Motion for New Trial Filed by Defendants' Attorneys—Long Deliberation of Jury Caused by Difference of Opinion as to the Penalty.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

CENTINELA (Ky.) Aug. 14.—The jury today returned a verdict in the case of Thomas White, charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum at Jackson, Ky., returned a verdict of guilty today, and fixed the punishment of each at life imprisonment. The verdict was returned in a time when there was few persons in the courtroom. Jett received the verdict with indifference and coolness. White, who had apparently been under a severe strain during the trial, rushed up his eyes filled with tears. Attorney Golden, for the defense, stated that a motion for a new trial would be made as soon as possible. If the motion is overruled by the court, the jury will then go to the Court of Appeals.

The only question which caused delay in reaching a verdict was that of punishment, death or life imprisonment. The verdict, on the whole, is regarded as a victory for the defense, as the prosecution asked the middle ground be taken, and that the men either go acquitted or be hanged.

The attorneys for the defense were absent when the jury came into court, and Judge Osborne sent for them. The court asked them if they had anything to say after the verdict was read. Attorney Blanton and Golden for the defense said they had not. The judge then said he would adjourn court until 1:30 p.m. to allow the attorneys to be present.

First of all, the Times is by choice a "Fraternity" office, not a "union" office."

"Second, the rates paid to its skilled and unskilled workmen are steadily higher than the rates paid for like services in rival 'union' newspaper offices, either local or distant. For fiscal year 1935 the average earnings of all linotype operators reached \$5.07 per day of seven hours."

"Third, no complaints from workmen as to wages, hours or treatment. All competent, contented, loyal; no strikes or boycotts; no labor 'Fraternity.' All refuse to join the Typographical Union, and we don't ask them to join. Our former 'union' force quit their good places thirteen years ago; they were not locked out, but walked out without any adequate reason. They no longer have any voice upon the establishment; we owe them nothing, and no longer require their services. In brief, the 'union' body has, under the law, nothing whatever to do with the Times, its business or its management."

"Fourth, we have no vacancies, and if we had, there is no constitution or law forbidding us to employ non-union printers. We are clearly within our rights, conducting our business lawfully in our own way and refusing to yield to threats, boycotting or coercion of any sort. We stand for liberty, law and industrial freedom. We have no intention of surrendering and no occasion in conference. The people have sustained the Times nobly, and it was never before in so good a position, financially, as it is at this moment. Here are the proofs:

"Average circulation for August, 1935, (the month of the original strike), 67,125; increase, 25,000. Circulation for the first seven months of 1936 (daily average), 30,806; circulation for corresponding seven months of 1935 (daily average), 36,177; daily average increase, 5,372."

ment to the country as that of a demagogue, the sitting was suspended. Subsequently the house was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech proroguing Parliament.

The speech was of little general or international interest. The most interesting portion of the speech to the House of Commons was the statement that the King's speech was of little general or international interest. The most interesting portion of the speech to the House of Commons was the statement that the King's speech was of little general or international interest.

Reference is made in the speech to the general anxiety regarding the situation in the Balkans, and the general anxiety regarding the situation in the Balkans, and the general anxiety regarding the situation in the Balkans.

There has probably never been a more important occasion for the future of the government as is the case on this occasion. Many believe there will be a dissolution in the autumn, though information does not support this.

At the end of September is awaited with the keenest interest by the Duke of Devonshire, a proponent of the Foraker act, to resign. The members of Parliament will curtail their holidays and return to the House of Commons to open the fiscal campaign, as speedily as possible, and the followers of Mr. Chamberlain to repel the attack.

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WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War, in turn, reports to the President. The Chief of Staff, in turn, reports to the President. The Chief of Staff, in turn, reports to the President. The Chief of Staff, in turn, reports to the President.

The Chief of Staff is detailed by the President from officers of the army, at large, not below the grade of brigadier-general. The successful performance of the duties of the position requires what the title denotes, a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy between the Chief of Staff and the President.

The General Staff will become an advisory and investigating board, and will prepare plans for the organization and mobilization of the army, collect information and conduct the execution of plans of campaign and other actions. The officers of the General Staff assigned to duty in Washington will be divided into two groups, as may be directed by the Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Capt. W. S. Cowles, acting chief of Bureau of Navigation, today issued the following bulletin about the condition of the battleship Massachusetts: "The latest report from the Massachusetts states that undoubtedly temporary repairs can be made which will enable her to safely proceed to a navy yard."

Capt. Emery sent the following dispatch dated Bar Harbor today: "Everything regarding Massachusetts continues to be satisfactory. Ship lightened to her normal rotation. Naval constructor Gilmore reported this morning. Will be given every facility to exert ability in fitting Massachusetts for voyage to dock. When pumps and material arrive, vessel will be pumped dry and rendered watertight. Meanwhile no apprehensions as to safety. Have communicated with commandant at Boston."

It is intended that the vessel, when patched up, shall proceed to the New York yard for docking under her own steam.

STILL SETTLING SLIGHTLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Massachusetts continues to settle, but the officers say the change is so slight as to give no ground for fears that the ship will fill with water and sink. Sailing orders were issued, with the destination as the Brooklyn navy yard. Capt. Eaton said his ship would be able to proceed under her own steam when orders were received.

WEST INDIAN WEATHER. REPORTS FROM CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Kingston, Jamaica, dated today, signed "American Consul": "Port Antonio greatly damaged by hurricane. Many dead and seriously injured are constantly reported to the consulate."

IN MARTINIQUE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from John F. Jewell, American Consul at Martinique, dated today: "Cane, coffee and other crops total loss. Fruit and vegetables positively destroyed. Every town and village injured. Thousands of houses destroyed. Breadstuffs, provisions, galvanized roofing will find ready sale."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Rural Free Delivery. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Rural free-delivery service has been established to commence at Wrights, Santa Clara county (Route No. 27) September 15. Length of route 10 miles.

1

TRAINING

[illegible]

PATENTS
And Patent Agents.
PATENTS OBTAINED IN U. S. AND FOREIGN countries; trade-marks and copyrights secured. **WILLIAM H. WOOD**, Patent Attorney, San Francisco, Cal., Tel. Home 304.

CHARLES S. ROGERS, (LAWYER OF WARREN, CALIF.), has secured a patent for a new and improved method of making wood blocks. Tel. Exchange 109, 26 West Third Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PATENT—PROTECT YOUR IDEAS NOW! No allowance, no fee. Consultation free. **WAS. H. HARRIS**, U. S. Patent Attorney, 68 High St., Washington.

PIONEER PATENT AGENCY—31 YEARS IN BUSINESS—U. S. PATENT OFFICE, 500 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. HAZARD & HARRMAN.

JAMES R. BOGERS, EX-EXAMINER, U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Pacific Coast & U. S. Agents.

TYPEWRITERS—
FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS, ALL KINDS, PORTABLE and solid; rented and exchanged. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Union Sq., San Francisco, Cal. Tel. 311. Write for catalogue, very handy; a bargain. Address R. box 41, San Francisco, Cal.

THE BLICKENSDRIFTER TYPE-TO-DAY, INC., 11 N. LOS ANGELES ST., Tel. Main 6.

COLUMBIA TYPEWRITERS, 1000 W. 10TH ST., San Francisco, Cal. Tel. 311. Cat. 50 c. p.

HIGH-CLASS TYPEWRITERS, R. STEL & ALEXANDER & CO., 211 S. Broadway.

OIL PROPERTY.

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REAL ESTATE.

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Lots At Glendale
At Manhattan Beach
At Riverside Heights

Owners, 351-352 Douglas Blvd.
Let Us Tell You About

MONTEBELLO

The Ideal Place to Buy a Home

James R. Collins,
Sole Representative

211 W. FOURTH ST. LOS ANGELES

OCEAN PARK VILLA TRACT.

LOTS \$80 TO \$175.

Water, gas, electricity—\$8 down, \$10 per
month, no interest

CHAS. W. ALLEN,
1001 24th BROADWAY. ROOMS 128-129

Orange Orchard

Orange Orchards
With Water—Low Prices
Macley Rancho Water Co.
Ridge Road, 214 S. Broadway, L. A.

Florence Terrace
Large Lots. Easy Terms. Low Prices. This new
development is on the 7th and 8th Streets, near
the city, close to S. & P. and the water.
EDWARD D. SILENT & CO. Sole Agent
Tr. Main 624. 721-213 West Street 30th St.

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FINE SITES FOR HOME LOTS.
W. G. NEVIN, 1001 S. Broadway Building.
Telephone Home 5114.

\$70
LOTS—ON NEW ELECTRIC & D.
PASADENA VILLA TRACT.
WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF Pasadena Union
CARLSON INVESTMENT CO.
111 SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles 4

Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Ltd.)
Pur and Sell Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and
Com. Sells Soil, Currier Bldg. Phone Main
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MRS. RUSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by
MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN.

**USE California Cream of Lemon
INSTEAD OF SOAP**

JEFF AND JIM NOT THE WHOLE SHOW.

SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST.

THE SCORE.

1. Jeanette Bower, Pasadena.....	70.195
2. Gertrude Pedley, 2010 North Main street, Santa Ana.....	66.219
3. Porter Blackburn, Gardena.....	65.959
4. Florence Darch, 463 East Thirty-second street.....	65.639
5. Pearl Ellis, Whittier.....	60.661
6. Gertrude E. Hibbard, Pomona.....	58.870
7. Manuel E. Saenz, The Palms.....	58.127
8. Hazel Marie Ball, Santa Ana.....	55.418
9. Georgia A. Pitts, Redlands.....	52.490
10. Clara Templeton, Lamanda.....	52.338
11. Winifred Beckingsale, Ontario.....	48.019
12. Elizabeth Dehmow, Clearwater.....	46.985
13. Mabel Brown, Colgrove.....	36.067
14. Ethel E. Bryan, 731 Ottawa street.....	32.311
15. Vada A. Watson, 523 Birch street.....	31.328
16. Lucille Zander, 639 West Sixteenth street.....	30.529
17. Blanche Marble, Soldiers' Home.....	29.475
18. C. Hix Thornburg, Long Beach.....	27.173
19. Josephine Den, 119B North Olive street.....	26.593
20. Boh Sang Nan, 4134 North Los Angeles street.....	23.939
21. Inez Lynn, 1124 W. Thirty-ninth street.....	21.741
22. Cecile Paul, Artesia.....	21.531
23. Stella Callender, 1414 North Broadway.....	21.029
24. Martha M. Gore, San Dimas.....	19.913
25. Richard Sedwell, Fernando.....	18.590
26. Bessie Barclay, 1321 South Main street.....	15.163
27. Aubrey F. St. Clair, 223 South Griffin avenue.....	14.976
28. John Harnish, 1288 West Thirty-ninth street.....	14.943
29. Charlie Yorba, 549 South Main street.....	17.743
30. Geo. H. Webb, Covina.....	17.316
31. G. Haven Bishop, Redlands.....	15.666
32. Hannah T. Thompson, Pasadena.....	15.014
33. Harry Bunnell, 2065 Magnolia avenue.....	11.553
34. Julietta Dumont Campbell, 1117 Court street.....	11.465
35. Lewis H. Nowlan, Long Beach.....	7.039
36. Bertha Randall, Norwalk.....	6.376
37. Will L. Baughman, 164 North Avenue 24.....	1.923
38. Grace Langdon, Sherman.....	1.911
39. Wilson Turner, 1015 Mignonette street.....	1.864
40. Alva Harnishman, 430 East Twenty-seventh street.....	1.323
41. Gladys Mae Wilson, 538 South Figueroa street.....	1.175
42. Thomas E. Cheney, Santa Monica.....	.906
43. John M. Overholzer, Covina.....	.856

Fujiata Jeffries and Corbett were not the whole show last night. A good many people will turn to the sporting page this morning to see who won the prize fight, but just as many will turn to the page of the paper to see who won the most points in the scholarship contest. There may be something noble in the many art of self-defense, but there is much that is sick and brutal in a prize fight. Not so with the great educational contest conducted by The Times. The boys and girls who are competing for the scholarships will win fame and honors of a higher order and far more lasting than the achievements of Messrs. Jeffries and Corbett in their contest for supremacy in the flat arena.

There were no knock-outs in the scholarship contest yesterday, but there was some beautiful sparring for points and a number of contestants scored some marvelous gains. The score this morning presents some interesting changes and a study of the

ered thirty-third place from Julietta Dumont Campbell.

PRIDE OF THE PEATLANDS.
The picture presented today is that of Hazel Marie Ball of whom great things are expected by her many friends and admirers. In this contest as well as in her subsequent career, or the biography of this charming little lady the editor of the scholarship department knows little, but down in Orange county where she has spent most of her young life, she is regarded as a prodigy to be as proud of as the wonderful products of the soil of the famous Orange county peatlands.

Miss Ball is a musical genius and it is said she has been able to play the piano like a maestro ever since she has been large enough to reach across the keyboard. Hazel is not very large, being only 14 years old and small for her age. She plays the most difficult classical music, however, and many persons who have heard her, believe she will with proper training, develop into one of the greatest of living pianists.

Hazel lives with her folks in Santa Ana, and is making a brilliant campaign for a scholarship, in the hope of being able to further her musical education. With another so worthy and popular candidate as Miss Gertrude Pedley from the same town competing, Hazel has a working something at a disadvantage, but she has high hopes of ultimate success. In her campaign she has the cooperation of Miss Rae Price, who won such distinction in the contest last year, as the "Pride of the Peatlands."

The public-spirited and liberal-hearted Peatlanders made it possible for Miss Price to win a scholarship in the Los Angeles College of Dentistry, a branch of the University of Southern California, and \$50 in cash, and they are now trying to do as much for the new "Pride of the Peatlands," Hazel Marie Ball.

AS TO PICTURES.
A number of the contestants have not yet had their pictures printed in The Times. Those who desire to have their faces appear in print before the contest is over would better get a move on as the time is growing short. Those who are too bashful to have their good looks transferred to paper need not have it done, but the people interested in the contest would like to see what the remainder of the contestants look like. Those who have not yet done so, will please send in any satisfactory photograph they may have, or call at The Times office for a sitting by The Times staff photographer, on any day of the week, except Saturday or Sunday. It is best to give notice of the time you wish to come in, a day or two in advance.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS.
A total of at least thirty scholarships will be awarded. The list of schools from which they will be selected includes the following:
Brynmawr Home School, book-keeping, shorthand and college preparatory.
Dobinson School of Expression and Dramatic Art.
Los Angeles Business College.
Los Angeles Conservatory of Music.
Los Angeles Military Academy.
Los Angeles School of Art and Design.
Los Angeles State Normal School.
Long Beach Business College.
Occidental College.
Pomona College.
St. Vincent's College.
Southern California Business College and Graham School of Shorthand.
Throp Polytechnic Institute.
University of Southern California.
Williams Business College, Pomona.
Woodbury Business College.
Yale School, English and Classical.

THE TIMES SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST, 1903.

DAILY COUPON.

Score One Point for Contestant Named Below.

Name.....

Address.....

DIRECTIONS:—Write name of pupil favored for a scholarship on dotted line, and forward coupon to Scholarship Manager, Times Office, Los Angeles, Cal.

SKELTON IN CHAINS.

Grim Find of Redlands Men While Digging Ditch.

Not a Clue to the Identity of the Mutilated Corpse.

May Have Been Political Prisoner, Los Angeles Felon or an Escaped Sailor.

Out of the hills of Southern California comes a strange tale of death—locked mystery—mystery bound up in a crumbling skull and the heavy, rusted links of an ancient iron chain. S. J. White, of the Redlands contracting firm of Fleming & White, brought the story to Los Angeles with him yesterday. In telling it to a Times reporter, Mr. White said: "I have a gang of men at work on the Barton tract, near Redlands and about one-half mile north of the old mission. They are at present making an irrigation ditch, and the soil through which they are working seems almost never to have been disturbed since the beginning of time.

"A few days since, while cutting through the sod, they suddenly came upon the crumbling skeleton of a man, lying barely thirty inches below the surface. The bones were not in a good state of preservation, and there was absolutely no way of telling how old the body came there, or through what vicissitudes the spirit of its owner had passed.

"The strongest thing was the uncanny account of the ancient corpse. Pendant from the wrist bones, when we were almost totally decayed, were two small, round, metal objects about 5 ft. in length, with a crude and heavy iron bracelet around each wrist. The metal had evidently been welded there, but the bones had almost fallen through.

"Around the neck bones, or rather, where they used to be, was a heavy iron collar, such as was worn by criminals of the last century. The collar was almost rusted through, but there was nothing to show any fastenings or links in it, and its unfortunate owner must have been unable to bear his heavy burden day and night.

"Now, there was nothing whatever to show what sort of man this fellow was, or why he was not a felon, but a prisoner of state, executed for the sake of some dark secret held by those in high authority in California's early days. Around the body was found no trace of a button or metallic clothing fragment of any kind. Also there was no trace of a coffin or any burial materials.

"The workmen did not exercise the greatest care in removing the bones, and as a consequence I don't know just how the body was disposed. The shallowness of the grave would seem to preclude the use of a regular burial. I am going to carefully go over all the ground again as soon as I return, and see what else I can find.

"No one has advanced a theory that will stick yet. I have been told by one old resident that away back in the early days, a man named being on one of the fort here in Los Angeles, and some of them, chained and manacled just as this fellow evidently was, were used to being kept in the tower of Redlands now, and were killed there by the officers of the law.

"Still, there is rather theory, and that is that he may have been a prisoner of state at some one of the missions, and was simply put to rest in the way in which a man could be thought of.

"Personally, I am inclined to think that the fellow was a deserter from the sea, for these are skeletons that are found upon his bones. I have been told that they are the same sort of bones as were in use 100 years ago. They certainly look like the handwork of some ancient mariner" in his leisure hour."

WIDOW AND DAUGHTER INSANE IN HIDING.

MYSTERIOUS SECLUSION SOLVED BY RAID AT CORONADO.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Denver and Daughter of Famous Family Lose Reason With Property and Advent of Trouble—Escapement Sham Battle.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.
SAN DIEGO, Aug. 14.—A sad story has come to light at Coronado, involving the mental derangement of a mother and daughter. The afflicted women are Mrs. Eliza Jane Denver and daughter, widow and child of the late Capt. Denver of Washington, D. C., for whom Colorado's chief city was named.

Mrs. Denver and daughter have resided in Southern California for about four years, dividing their time between Los Angeles and Coronado. They came here about a year ago and rented a cottage not far from the hotel. They made many friends among the residents here, but of late have been acting strangely, refusing to see their closest friends, and giving everybody to understand that they wished to be left alone.

CLEAN, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

The Los Angeles Sunday Times

Newspaper and Magazine

FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1903.

Will contain in the large sheets all the news of the world, with pertinent editorial comment; together with many valuable special features and departments.

The Illustrated Magazine

will contain the following and other:

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FAIR—Buenos Aires' immense fair in market at Nijal Novgorod and its commercial significance. By Frank G. Carpenter.

WILD MEN OF BORNEO—Strange aborigines and their life in the interior of Borneo. By M. M. Peters, Ph. D.

PHILIPINE MARVELS—Great volcanoes of the islands. By a Special Contributor.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER AT JERUSALEM—A description of the facts and legends of its history. By Evangelina Ben-Oiel.

MOSQUITO AN GERM—Facts to date regarding the yellow fever investigation. By H. H. Kopman.

YELLOWTAIL FISHING AT CATALINA—Description of a day's work on the Catalina. By Will E. Chapman.

BARBARA FRIETCHE—The true story of her life and of William A. Taylor.

STANFORD MUSEUM—The enlarged building and collection as planned and in process of construction. By William H. Thompson.

SOUTH AFRICA TODAY—Conditions as observed by a special correspondent. From the London Post.

THE GATLING GUN—Its inventor and his aim. By Louise M. George.

GARDEN HOUSES—Various types for various purposes. By Belle Sumner Angier.

PLANNING A HOME—The architect's part in providing comforts. By Norm E. Marsh.

WOMAN AND HOME—Holiday Gowns—A Spinner Diner—Don'ts for a Street Voice—Midsummer Frolics.

THE YOUNG DEPARTMENT—A Brive Friend—Curry Looks—My O'her Me.

C. R. of the Baby Development of the Southwest—Good Short Stories—Farming in California.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS

ONLY FIVE CENTS

DEATH UNDER LUMBER PILE.

George Buck, Southern Pacific Fireman, Crushed by Falling Timbers at First and Vignes Street.

Struck by a huge pile of falling redwood timbers, George Buck, a Southern Pacific fireman, was crushed to death yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock on the sidewalk under the towering piles of lumber of the Ganahl Lumber Company at First and Vignes street. Buck, who was a man of 50 years, was walking slowly along the south sidewalk of First street, going east. Two men stacking a high pile of timbers next to the fence had just descended.

As Buck approached the pile it began to sway toward the intervening fence, and one of the men in the yard shouted a warning. Buck turned with his face to the pile, but hadn't time to jump away when it fell, knocking the back of his head against the curb. His skull was fractured and thousands of feet of timber were piled over the lower part of his body.

Persons who saw the accident quickly removed the weight from Buck's body, but the man died within five minutes after he was struck. Deceased was a widower with two children, and stayed with his brother-in-law, Charles Jones, at No. 334 San Julian street. The body was removed to Breeze Brook morgue, where the coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Something Doing.
"No," said the new arrival at the temporary hotel, "I can't understand why all those sensible men take that foolish tramp every Sunday morning to see the hermit."

"You'll understand if you went along," said the wise guest, with a wink. "The hermit is bartender."

WILL E. CHAPMAN. Of The Times staff, describes in the Sunday Magazine section of August 16 the pleasure of yellowtail fishing at Catalina.



SCHOOL TALKS—NO. 8

The greatest fact? It is this: Every person has his own success in his own hands. Or rather, in his brain, for it is a matter of THOUGHT. As a man thinks, so he is. But every last one of us is more or less of a chump, for we don't half believe in the potency of our own thoughts. However, the many thousands who have attended the

Business College
During the past twenty years do have faith in the efficiency of this school in qualifying young people for success along business lines. The most important subject? See tomorrow's "Talk" or page Special. Address: The College, or E. K. BRACER, President, 321 S. Spring st.

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Los Angeles Daily Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1933.

Part II.—8 Pages.

FINANCE AND TRADE

PRICE 3 CENTS.

JIM JEFFRIES AN EASY WINNER.

Champion Manifests Decided Superiority Over James J. Corbett and Knocks Him Out in the Tenth Round.

Mammoth Crowd at the Ringside—Men in Splendid Condition and Good Humor.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Jeffries knocked out Corbett in the tenth round.

First preliminary—Frank Smith of Los Angeles and Harry Sheridan of San Rafael fought a draw.

Second preliminary—Jack Evans won from James Fairbanks of San Francisco in the second round.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The battle for the heavyweight championship of the world tonight at the Mechanics Pavilion between Champion James J. Jeffries and James J. Corbett ended in the tenth round, with a clean knockout for Jeffries. The blow with which he settled this battle was the exact duplicate of the blow he administered to Fitzsimmons last year in the eighth round of that historic fight.

The fight tonight was a revelation in regard to the improvement of Jeffries in speed and skill, and the first six rounds were a great disappointment to Corbett's admirers, who looked to see him make a much better showing. It

savage punch. Rising on one knee, he looked anxiously at Timekeeper Harting, and at the count of nine seconds he rose and resumed fighting. Jeffries tried to end the battle, but Corbett skillfully staved him off and saved himself from further punishment until the gong sounded. Again the sixth round Corbett went down with a blow on the mouth, and took the count of nine seconds. Again the gong saved him. In the seventh round Corbett had evidently received some pointers from Tommy Ryan, for he adopted entirely new tactics, using very cleverly his left shoulder to block Jeffries' punches and getting in stiff uppercuts and punches in the face in the clinches.

left again on Corbett's wind, bringing him down in a heap. It was so evident that Corbett could make no showing, even though he should rise, that Tommy Ryan, after the timekeeper had counted five, threw up the sponges and the referee gave the fight to Jeffries.

For several minutes after he fell, Corbett lay on the carpet. Then his seconds lifted him into a chair, and he vomited from the effects of the blow. This relieved him a trifle. He was helped to his feet, and Jeffries shook hands with him, and congratulated him on the good showing he had made. As Corbett staggered across the ring, and went down the stairs, supported by his brother on one side and Yank Kenny on the other, he said with a smile to several of his friends, who crowded about him: "He is too damned big and strong for me; that's all there is to it."

Referee Graney said the fight was square throughout and that both men showed every inclination to obey orders. It was one of the cleanest and best of fights between big men ever seen in San Francisco, and the verdict of all who saw it was that there is no man in the ring today who can face Champion Jeffries with the slightest chance of success.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Nine p.m.—Flashlight photographers have just entered the ring with their apparatus, and the pugilists will be photographed as soon as they enter. It was learned that Corbett has received many messages from theatrical promoters from all parts of the world, offering him extravagant inducements to appear in monologue stunts, win or lose. Every seat in the vast building now has its

Joe and Jack Johnson, the colored champion, Eddie Graney, the referee, was then introduced as the "Native Son of the Golden West." Jeff had on black trunks, entwined with the American flag. Corbett looked confident as he pulled the bandages off his hands and greeted his friends with encouraging smiles. The men are now in Corbett's corner, arguing about the contest. Jeffries went to his corner and calmly surveyed the audience, while waiting for Corbett to finish removing the bandages, and don the gloves.

FIRST ROUND.

First round—They came to the center instantly, and Jeffries chased Corbett around and missed a left swing for the jaw. They then came together and parted carefully. Jeffries tried left for the body and head, but was blocked. Jim tried left and swing and then got a right to body. Jeffries followed it with a left high on the body, and they came to a clinch. Corbett getting light rights to the body, and Jeffries then put a light over the heart and a hard left to the body. Jeffries seemed inclined to force matters. Corbett shot right to the body, and they came to a clinch. Jeffries hooked left to jaw and Corbett bored in with right to the wind. As the bell rang, Jeffries went to his corner smiling. Jeffries had a little the better of the round. Both fought very carefully throughout. Jeffries astonished his backers by his agility.

Second round—They went to a clinch, and Jeffries got left to Corbett's neck. As they came out of a clinch Jeffries landed left hard on Jim's nose. Jeff swung hard with left. Corbett rushed inside it. They came together again, and Jeffries got left to chest. Corbett also got in a right to body. Corbett caught Jeffries a vicious left swing on the head, and the champion then put a light right to the jaw. Jim ducked a left for the head and landed a right on

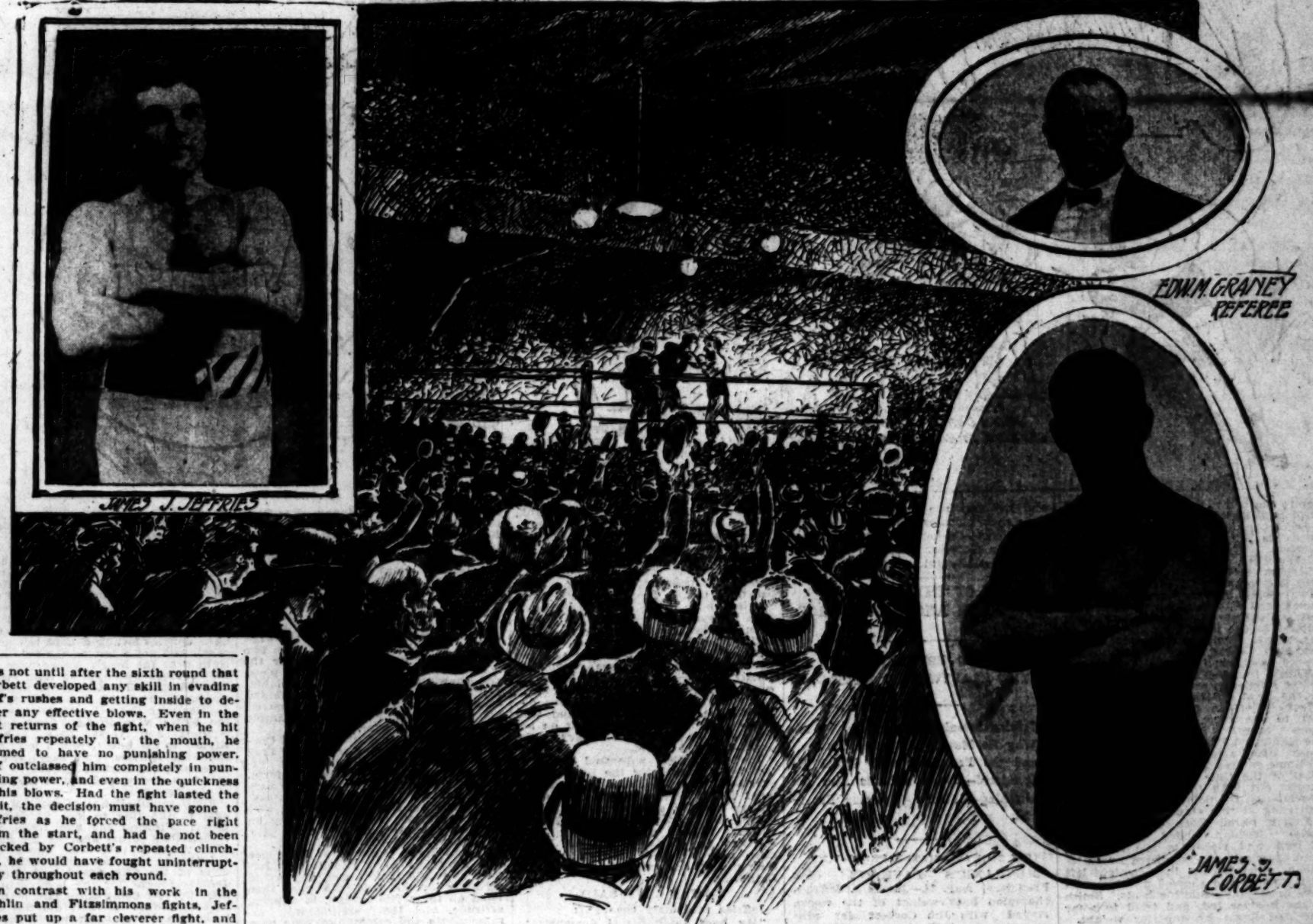
clinch, and Jeffries forced Corbett's head back with left hook to the jaw, and followed it with two lefts to the head. Jeffries jarred Corbett with a raking left to the jaw, followed it with a left cross to the head. Corbett put his left twice to the head and they came together in a hard clinch. Jeffries uppercut Corbett with a powerful left to the body, and Jim jabbed Jeffries with left to the face. Corbett clinched constantly, and Jeffries landed a hard left to the body. Another left and right to the body by Jeffries sent Jim to his knees. He took a count of nine on one knee, and waded into Jeffries, but the latter rushed at him and landed a hard right to the heart. Jim looked anxious at the sound of the bell. It was a well-earned sound to him.

Fifth round—They did not get to the center on time, owing to Jeff's glove being examined by the police captain. The examination was satisfactory. Jeff rushed in with a left to the wind, and Corbett got in a left swing to the wind twice. Corbett feinted with left and swung a right to the head. Jeffries landed a hard left swing to the head and followed it quickly with a similar blow. Again Jeffries swung, and landed right and left to the neck. Jeffries met Jim at all points, and out-fought him at what was supposed to be Corbett's fort. Corbett rallied, and delivered some good rights and lefts to the face. Jeffries swung with left twice and landed on the face, and Jim clinched to avoid punishment. The bell rang, and Jeffries again went to his corner smiling.

Sixth round—Both missed left leads, and they went to a clinch. Jeff crouching. Jim blocked two hard rights, and the champion sent Jim to the floor with a stiff left to the jaw. Jim took the count, and came into a clinch. Jeffries was unrelenting, and landed left and right, while Jim hung on to avoid punishment. Corbett put right and left hard to the jaw, and Jeff rushed Corbett into his corner, but did not land. Just as the bell sounded Corbett uppercut Jeff on the jaw with a hard right, but did not faze the champion. Corbett went to his corner smiling, but looked very fatigued.

CORBETT GETS GAT.

Seventh round—Jeff rushed to Jeff about the ring, and went to a clinch. Jeff stopped Jim with a left on the face, but it was not hard. Jeff drove a hard left to the body that was



EIGHTH ROUND—THE EXCITED THROUG ATT HE GREAT FIGHT.

The eighth was Corbett's best round, as he showed extraordinary cleverness in evading punches, and his swiftness in delivering blows on Jeff's face aroused the hopes of his admirers that he might go the limit. The ninth, however, showed that those hopes were false. Corbett repeatedly landed with right and left on Jeff's mouth, but though the champion spit blood, he was not distressed for a moment, and he landed both left and right just over Corbett's belt, so that the latter went to his corner very tired and groggy.

In the tenth it was evident that Jeffries meant to settle matters, for he rushed his man once around the ring, and when near Corbett's own corner landed a left-hand punch that brought Corbett to his knees. It was the heaviest blow, as well as the cleanest, that Jeffries had delivered, and from the expression on Corbett's face it was evident that he could not last many seconds. He made a game effort to prolong the fight by clinching, but Jeffries threw him off, so though he was a child, and then landed with his

occupant. Corbett and Jeffries will soon flee out of their dressing-rooms. JEFF FIRST TO ENTER.

9:12 p.m.—Jeffries was the first to enter the ring. As he tripped through the ropes he was accorded a tremendous ovation. He was followed quickly by Corbett, who received the greater amount of applause. Jeffries looked in splendid condition, and said as he entered the ring that he was fit to fight for a king's ransom. Corbett was clad in a long white robe, which made his face look pale. Physically, however, he could not have looked better. Corbett is seconded by Yank Kenny, Sam Berger, Pop Dore and Thomas Regan. Jeffries is looked after by his brother Jack, Billy Delaney, Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Kennedy.

Jeffries was introduced by Announcer Jordan as the champion of the world. He was vigorously applauded. Corbett was introduced as James J. Corbett of San Francisco, and was enthusiastically cheered.

Challenges were read from Jack Mon-

the neck in return. In return he received a heavy right jolt to the ribs. Bell rang. Jeffries seemed to have plenty of steam behind his blows and showed much cleverness.

CORBETT CLAIMS A FOUL. Third round—The men came together, and were separated without any blows. Jeff landed a left swing on Jim's neck, and followed him around, landing another left to the wind. Corbett was chased around the ring, and Jeff put a straight left hard to the body. Jeff caught Jim on the jaw with a vicious right, and they clinched. Corbett claimed a foul, and Jeff swung left and right to jaw. Corbett protested to the referee that Jeff was holding on, and landed a savage right to jaw. Jeff sent in left swing to the jaw. Jeff went into a clinch. Jeff broke it up with stiff right and left to the body, and the gong rang. The round was Jeff's, although Corbett succeeded in landing some telling blows.

CORBETT ON HIS KNEES. Fourth round—They went into a blocked, and followed it with a left to the jaw and with two more to the same place. Corbett yelled out, "He can't knock me out." This angered Jeff. Jim then put a right to the head and a hard left to the wind. Jeff got in a light left to the body, followed with a left swing to the jaw. Jim came back with three stiff lefts and rights on the face and the bell found them in a clinch. Corbett smiled, and went to his corner. At this stage, Jeff has a long head.

Eighth round—Corbett led with left for head, and Jeffries bored in effectively. Jeffries got right to body, and Jim put in three light lefts and rights to the face, but Jeffries smiled. Jim got a left to the face, and in return received a heavy right swing on the neck. A clinch followed. Jeffries caught Jim with a right to the jaw and a left to the body. Corbett came back with a stiff left to the face, and followed with two more to the same place. Jeff received a smart left on the face, and Jim cleverly ducked two lefts and uppercut Jeff on

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been treated by Dr. Schiffman.
I have tried all his differ-
ents and can say unhesitatingly
that no other dentist or physician has ever oper-
ated with such success or skill. In extracting
my teeth he did it without any pain,
and I am sure to me to recommend him.

MILMO M. POTTER,
1011 Broadway Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara,
Calif.

Dr. D. D. S. of Va, told me that a cer-
tainly satisfactorily saved and that it would pro-
vide me with a year. It has not only saved me
but saved and crowned it, and compensating
for his price.

ANDREWS, Pastor M. E. Church, So-
uth Cor. 6th and Mateo Streets.

My unfortunate experience I had in the ex-
tracted grew great in this respect. Today
I am very refractory teeth without com-
plaint.

D. K. TRASK, Judge Superior Court.

Los Angeles.
The tooth for me absolutely without
I don't hurt a bit." It literally true.
D. HOLABED, Pacific Electrical W.
Under Nadeau, First St.
L years ago Dr. Schiffman's
crown and bridge work for
has proved entirely satisfactory
work was done painlessly and w
skill. It gives me great pleas
commend him.
RIVING R. SMITH, L. A. Times
an entire upper bridge for me. The bridge is pro
posed as my natural teeth. The work was pro
tooth and it didn't hurt a bit; on the
GUY L. HARRINGTON, Vice-Pres. Harvard Pn
than I have had several tooth filled by Dr. Schiff
and since the end of last year took "Two
be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of
JUDSON K. MURKIN,
Dr Davis & Bush, Los Angeles
and some filling done, also had his tooth and
great pleasure in recommending his method to
his patients.
of Paloma Schramm, Cov. Austin and Walter
factory place of bridge work for me and I
of desirability.
State Bn. County and City Criminal Photo-graphy

bridge put in by Dr. Schiffman. The work
natively self-sufficient, and I cannot see the
the city. The city is a very large city, and
and replaced same by bridge work. He also
were too far gone to save. The above work
GUY BAKER, JR. W. First
man did some extra work for the seven years
when he finished the job.
J. J. McKENZIE, Police Officer, 1815 East
and positively will not be by Dr. Schiffman.
is in the hands of the Green Park Foundation
estricted by Dr. Schiffman; had been
PRUD & DAY, Deputy City Assessor.

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Kinloch Park Races.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—One m-
20 yards, selling; Class Lead-
Walmate second, Daddy
third, time 1:49.
Five furlongs, purse: Inter-
won, Foxey Grandpa second,
third, time 1:42.
Six furlongs, purse: Inter-
won, Dave Sommers second,
third, time 1:42½.
Seven furlongs handicap: P-
won, Mafala second, Hugh M-
third, time 1:49½.

Los Angeles Cou

**NA WANTS THE
GOVERNMENT GARDEN.**

TRADE TO WORK FOR
RIMENT STATION.

Seeking Plumb—Protesting
Owners Likely to Defeat
Improvements—Great Building
man Knocked Off Mountain

A. Office of The Times, No.
ymond avenue, Aug. 15.—

of Trade has taken cognizance of the proposal to establish an industrial government fruit and vegetable market in this vicinity," said the board yesterday, "and we are going to get the place established here or near here. We are sure there are a number of other places in the state for the same thing, but we think Pasadena can offer the best advantages and possibly win out. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the board. All the directors are in favor of it, particularly so, for that we have always been a sort of a fruit town. I have seventy different varieties of grapes now on my list."

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of establishing a government in Southern California has only been within the past six years. Pieters, chief of the division and seed introduction, has been here and has been given the closest attention. Prof. Pieters, of the agricultural section of the University, who has been lecturing on forestry,

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If protesting property owners are about to delay the defendant two big projected government jobs that have started afoot. The ques-

Colorado street between
Los Robles avenues
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A. Gardner, I. C. Good-
T. Staats, James H.
B. Van Slyck, W. H.
Bairley, Martha C.
Knight and Mrs. E. O.

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J. Edwards has about a sewer contract on the town which furnishes Lake, Hudson, Franklin, and other streets. The contract is \$225, but additional necessary will bring that somewhat.
The city proposes to improve the avenue from the town south to Oak street, about three-fourths of a mile is to be graded, and the entire length. "A." the North Pass, will be moved into a building.

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**CURE FOR WIND
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[illegible]

1/4 of a Century

of experience teaches us that good material, skilled workmen, brains and money to carry it all. All these come into the construction of VEHICLES.

PARROT'S, Tenn.

Builders and Repairers of

PULLEY

WHEELS

[illegible]

chrome alloys and a nickel
to a 2-ton 6000-lb. crane
Barker's
42-41 SPUR ST. Ste. 304
Anchor Laundry
When you are going to
try the Anchor, try the
Engraved Calling
Invitations, Announcements,
Wedding Flyers, etc.
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
"Strongest in the World"
M. A. JONES, General Agent
Screen Doors 702. Whelan
ADAMS BROS. CO.
70-72 S. MAIN ST.
Dickey's Cream
G.A.R. member

Prevents Freshly
by mail. Use R. B. MANN
Angies, Cal.

Number 1. Things are happening in the ranks on account of the new members from all parts of the country. There was a large attendance at the hall on Thursday. The Pasadena Post newsmen counted 130 members. About sixty will go to the encampment at Ft. Placido next week.

BOOM IN BUILDING.

Building operations are breaking all records. Alberto \$100,000 per month has been regarded as a good average. The present rate keeps up the \$300,000 a month. The city engineer says that there will be reached for this season several large new buildings. The boom has been anticipated for lately. An investment house of twenty rooms will be built at No. 104.

Los Angeles avenue, to cost \$200,000. French of Buffalo will build a residence at the corner of Pasadena and Bellefontaine streets. A study for the permits have been made this far this year.

so—your own friends
Pills have cured them
testimony:

The Distilled Ice and Cold Storage
Company says:
"Kidney troubles for the past 10
years in camp slaughter house made
me to be in a stupor. Coolies could
use I could hardly straiten in
attacks were intermittent and
as mysteriously disappeared. For
years ago I got Doan's Kidney Pills
and magic and cured me in a short
time."

Poster-Milburn Co., Buffalo

